

UNEXPECTED MORE

NEW PLAN FOR SETTLING ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE QUESTIONS.

Mine Workers and Employers Will Endeavor to Adjust Their Differences Among Themselves.

COMMISSIONERS WILL WAIT

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY THE CHAIRMAN, JUDGE GRAY.

President's Appointees Will Act as Conciliators While the Negotiations Are in Progress.

10 PER CENT. WAGE INCREASE

NINE HOURS AS A WORK DAY AND TRADE AGREEMENTS.

Are the Main Points of the Compromise Proposition That Will Be Considered in Conference.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 21.—The mine workers, through their representatives, have agreed with the mine owners to attempt to adjust the differences existing between them outside the anthracite coal strike commission. The proposition was made on a compromise basis, and negotiations, it is expected, will be at once entered upon, with a reasonable hope of settlement with the aid of the arbitrators. The rough proposition, which is to form the basis of negotiations, is a 10 per cent. increase in wages, a nine-hour day and trade agreements between the miners and the company by which they are employed. The only one of the four demands not touched upon is that of the weighing of coal by the legal ton.

While both sides have expressed a willingness to settle their differences among themselves, it is not to be construed to carry with it the acceptance of the terms proposed. They are mentioned only as a basis, it is understood, from which a settlement is to be effected. It is possible the foundation already laid can be wrecked by either party holding out too strongly against some question and thus leave the whole matter in the hands of the commissioners, who, in the meantime, will act as a sort of a board of conciliation, rather than as a board of arbitration.

CAUSED MUCH SURPRISE.

Few persons were aware that an attempt would be made at an outside settlement until it was practically so indicated by Judge Gray, the chairman of the commission, who read a carefully-prepared announcement from the "bench." The move, one of the most important in the whole history of the coal strike, created a mild sensation when it became known. The surprise was all the greater when it was remembered that numerous persons, from the President of the United States down to many organizations, from the National Civic Federation to the small boards of trade of the mining towns, failed to bring the two parties together. It is said it was all brought about by both sides seeing that the proceedings before the commission would be interminable and that in the intermingling of the lawyers for both sides the outside agreement proposition was reached and taken up.

It cannot be officially stated which party made the proposition first. The attorneys for both sides are averse to talking, but those who are inclined to say something differ in their statements. An attorney for one of the roads said it came from the miners' side, while one lawyer for the miners said it came from the operators. Another representative of the miners said it was a "spontaneous" proposition. It is generally believed, however, that the operators were the first to make the proposition. Wayne MacVeagh, who carried on such a brilliant cross-examination of President Mitchell, is giving credit for bringing about the present situation. He went to New York after he finished with Mr. Mitchell, and had a conference with certain persons connected with the coal industry, among them, it is reported, J. F. Morgan. He was in New York to-day in connection with the matter.

COMMISSIONERS SATISFIED.

The commissioners were informed of the new turn of affairs last night, and acquiesced in the proposed arrangement. The subject did not directly come up in the public hearing to-day, and the adjournment proposition was made ostensibly to permit both sides to complete their work in preparing documentary evidence. Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, one of Mr. Mitchell's attorneys, brought the matter out when, near the close of to-day's session, he suggested that the miners be given a little more time to prepare their evidence. The miners wanted to present the due bills or wage statements of thousands of miners running back for several years, and they found that the task of presenting them in a proper manner was a stupendous one. They also wanted to carefully examine the company books, and this, too, would take considerable time.

While Mr. Darrow was saying this the commissioners were all attention, and no one outside of them and a few representatives on each side of the case knew what was going on. Judge Gray, in reply to Mr. Darrow, said the commission would be very glad to co-operate in bringing about the accomplishment of the end by which the miners could for a present agreement as to certain facts and figures which would forward the work of the commission, the commission desired to express the hope that an effort will be made by the parties to come to an agreement upon nearly all, if not all,

the matters now in controversy, and that they will adopt the suggestion heretofore made by the commission to counsel on both sides that we did them in such an effort by our conciliatory offices. It seems to us that many of the conditions complained of, which have been the subject of study of our examination, might be better remedied by the parties to the controversy approaching the subject in a proper spirit and with the purpose of fairly adjusting them. We hope, gentlemen, that the interval of time to be granted may be availed of with this end in view. Of course, in the meantime, we will proceed with the work before us as we have begun it.

ADJOURNMENT PROBABLE.

After this announcement Everett Warren, of counsel for the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hilsdale Coal and Iron Company, stated the difficulty of his company in being able to present their pay rolls and other evidences in a brief time, and approved of an adjournment of a week or ten days. This was all agreed to, and in order to give all parties an opportunity to confer on the new state of affairs an adjournment was taken at 12:45 until tomorrow. It is probable the suggestion for a week or ten days' adjournment will be adopted. During the entire proceedings the matter of a settlement was not spoken of except what was contained in the commission's announcement.

It was learned to-night that all the large companies have not yet assented to the proposed outside agreement, but that in all probability they will consent and continue as a unit, as they did during the strike. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, one of the corporations, it is understood, has not yet been heard from on the matter. Those which are said to be in the agreement scheme are the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware & Hudson and the Erie Company, which controls the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hill, Lehigh and Iron Company. The attorneys for some of the other companies are hourly expecting to hear from the head officials of the corporations they represent.

DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to whether the proposal to settle differences among themselves will meet with success. It has been realized that at least two of the four demands of the miners—that for a uniform wage scale and the weighing of coal—cannot be satisfactorily settled in

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TRIES TO CLEAR HIMSELF

SULLIVAN COUNTY SHERIFF SAYS THE MOB "WAS DETERMINED."

Therefore He Did Not Resist—Wants His Place Again—Negro Driven Out of Illinois—Local Investigation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SULLIVAN, Ind., Nov. 21.—By operation of the law of the sheriff of Sullivan county is vacated and Sheriff John S. Dudley is succeeded by County Coroner W. P. Maxwell, sheriff ex officio. Sheriff Dudley will ask for his reinstatement.

Sheriff Dudley says he was informed by telephone yesterday, when he reached the Wabash river, with his prisoner, by Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Douthitt, that everything was quiet at Sullivan, and he could proceed here without any danger. Sheriff Dudley proceeded and, as he states, was not three miles west of this city by Mr. Douthitt, who again assured him that there was no danger.

They came into this city by back streets and alleys, and had reached the rear door of the jail, when the mob overpowered the sheriff and his deputies. Sheriff Dudley says the men were determined and would have taken the negro even if he and his deputies had fired on them. Moore was willing to be brought here without regulation papers. The sheriff of Crawford county, Illinois, at Robinson, feared mob violence, and had requested Sheriff Dudley to take the negro from that jail as soon as possible.

Last night's affair was the second lynching to occur in this county. Both victims were colored. There was a legal execution here in 1864.

Last night's lynching has aroused some of the citizens to remarkable degree, as is indicated by the fact that a letter signed "White Caps" was sent to John Wells, negro, who lives in this city, married Della Chowning, a white woman, about a year ago, and has since lived with her. He was ordered to leave within twenty-four hours or he would be summarily dealt with. He has disappeared.

The lynching of Moore or Dillard will be thoroughly investigated, and a strong effort will be made to bring the men implicated to justice.

DUDLEY LOSES HIS OFFICE.

He Will Have to "Make Good" Within Ten Days.

John S. Dudley's commission as sheriff of Sullivan county was annulled by Governor Durbine yesterday, under a recent act of the Legislature, for his failure to protect his prisoner, Jim Dillard, the negro lynched in Sullivan county Thursday evening. W. P. Maxwell, coronor of Sullivan county, is now ex officio sheriff. Under the law the sheriff may, within ten days after the lynching, file a petition for reinstatement with the Governor, and if the Governor orders the sheriff has done all in his power he may resume his office. Dudley and the prosecuting attorney of Sullivan county, notified Governor Durbine yesterday that a petition will be filed for Dudley's reinstatement as sheriff. Just what action the Governor will take is not known, but it is said that Dudley must be able to prove conclusively that he did all in his power to protect Dillard from the mob before he can hope to be reinstated.

TERRIFIC RAINFALL.

Eighteen Inches in Sixteen Hours in the Rice Region of Texas.

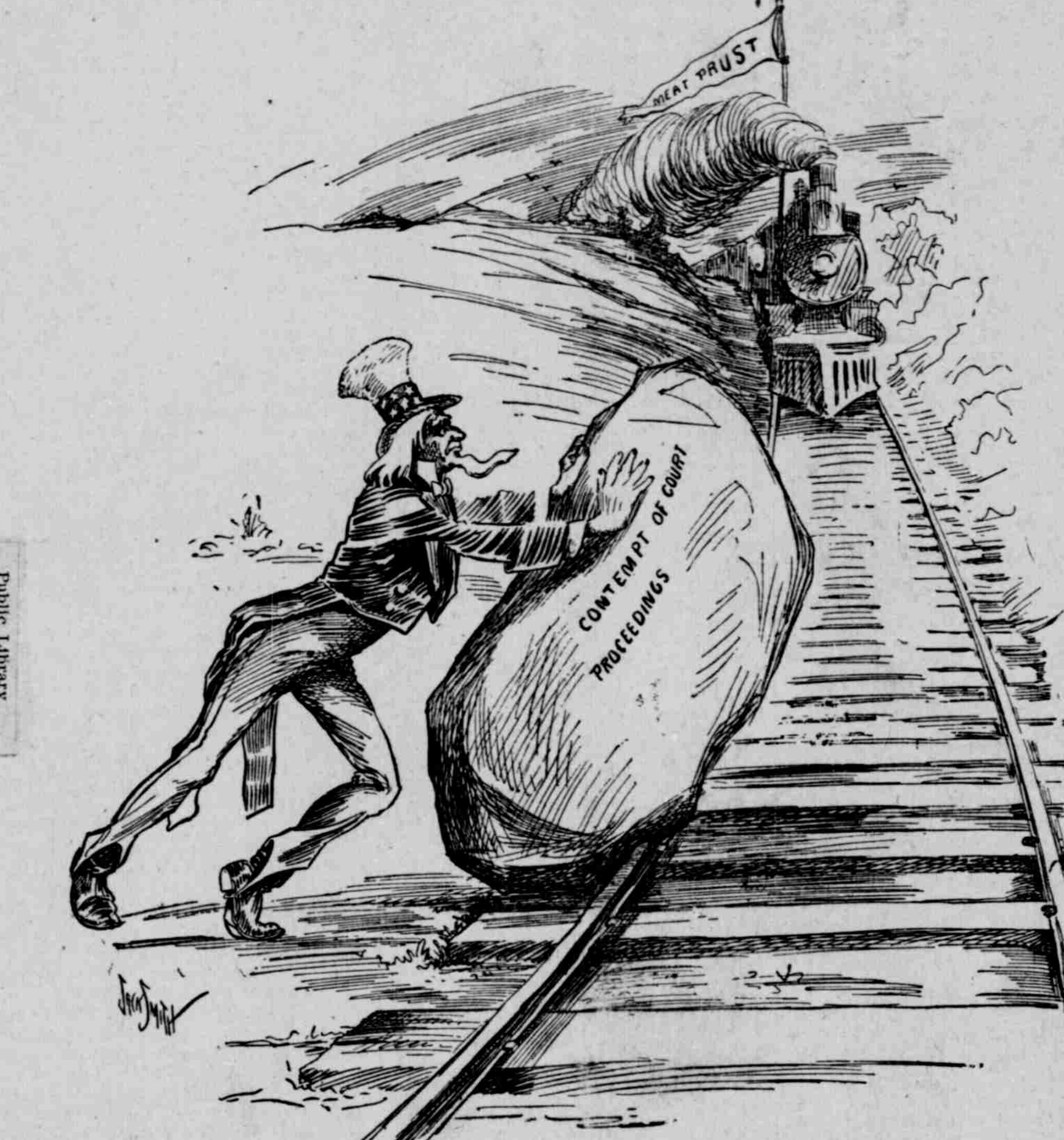
BEAUMONT, Tex., Nov. 21.—There was a terrific rainfall to-day throughout this section of the State. The rain began at 1 o'clock this morning and continued steadily until 5 o'clock this afternoon, at which time there were three feet of water in some of the business streets. The stocks of many merchants were ruined, and the losses will amount to many thousands of dollars. In the oil field the damage will amount to probably \$20,000. A Rice section of the Southern Pacific track was washed out.

In the rice fields of Jefferson, Liberty and Hardin counties a great loss has been inflicted. It is estimated from reports received that probably twelve inches of water over the belt named. Many of the farmers had stacked their rice, while others were cutting it.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

Man Speared Through the Neck by a Strip of Wood and May Live.

WHERE THERE IS A WILL THERE IS A WAY. THE MEAT TRUST IS BLOCKED.



UNCLE SAM—I know a little law myself.

PEACE IN COLOMBIA

TREATY SIGNED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF WARRING FACTIONS.

General Herrera to Surrender the Revolutionary Gunboats and War Munitions to the Government.

INSURGENT ARMY TO DISBAND

CONGRESS TO MEET AND DECIDE THE CANAL CONTROVERSY.

End of a Revolution That Has Lasted Several Years, Cost Many Lives and Much Treasure.

PANAMA, Nov. 21.—Consul General Guder landed from the Wisconsin at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing the news that a treaty of peace has been signed this afternoon by the revolutionary general Herrera and the government commissioners. Rear Admiral Casey will sail to-morrow.

The principal points in the treaty of peace, which has now been signed by Minister of State Perdomo, specifies that General Herrera shall hand over to the government the entire revolutionary fleet, consisting of the gunboats Padilla, Dario, Gaetan and Boyaca. All the war elements of the insurgent armies in the provinces of Cauca and Panama and the arms and ammunition captured at Agua Dulce are also to be surrendered. The government will pay the sum necessary to return the soldiers of the revolution to their homes.

Once peace has been declared, the Colombian Congress will decide regarding the laws for the Panama canal and the elections, and also the paper money question, as it is the wish of the President and of the whole nation.

NEWS CAUSES SATISFACTION.

Officials of the Colombian Legation at Washington Pleased.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Although they have not received any official confirmation of the report, officials of the Colombian legation express great satisfaction over the news that a treaty of peace has been signed with General Herrera. They feel this will bring about a cessation of hostilities on the Isthmus and terminate a war which has ravaged Colombia for several years. The government of Colombia, realizing the menace to its interests which the presence of General Herrera and his army would be to the negotiations for the construction of a Panama canal, but forth every effort to bring about his capitulation, and for this purpose a large number of troops have been massed in the vicinity of Panama and Colon ready for an active campaign against the revolutionary general should such action finally be determined on.

It is believed here that the terms of the treaty negotiated follow in many respects the offers made to the rebels some time ago by President Marroquin. These were regarded by the government as extremely liberal in character. An essential feature of them was the granting of amnesty to the rebels and their restoration to certain rights which they forfeited when they took up arms against the government. General Herrera's action follows closely the offer of the government, and his surrender was a source of great satisfaction to the Colombians, as in their opinion it meant the termination of all organized armed resistance to the government in the interior of Colombia.

5,000 PROBABLY KILLED.

Guatemala's Volcanic Eruptions Played Havoc Among Natives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—W. J. Campbell, who has just arrived here from Guatemala, brings additional details of the damage caused by the recent volcanic disturbance. In an interview Mr. Campbell said: "There is no clear idea yet of the loss of life resulting from the volcano's

SHOT BY G. HUNTER, JR.

MICHIGAN MAN KILLED BY AN AMERICAN MINISTER'S SON.

Who Sought Refuge in the Legation at Guatemala City and Claimed Exemption from Arrest.

AN UNEXPLAINED TRAGEDY

VICTIM FORMERLY WAS AMERICAN CONSUL AT CHAMPERICO.

Resigned to Take Service with Guatemalan Government—Made Charges Against Minister Hunter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The State Department has been informed that Godfrey Hunter, Jr., son of the United States minister at Guatemala, shot and killed a man named Fitzgerald, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Hunter has taken refuge in the legation, and an interesting question has arisen as to his exemption from arrest. Important details are lacking in the report of the affair which has come to the State Department, and the officials are in doubt as to what should be done. They have no notion of surrendering without protest an American citizen to the local courts of Guatemala unless satisfied that the man is a proper subject for punishment. Even then it is not at all certain that the department itself has the right to waive any legal exemption that the man might have. International law lays down the precept that an ambassador or minister may not of his own accord surrender any such exemption in his own case.

Fitzgerald was shot four times. Young Hunter, who accompanied at the time of the shooting by the secretary of the legation, this official is set down in the register as being James G. Bailey, of Kentucky, who went to his post in June, 1901. The cablegram also, rather by suggestion than by direct statement, gave ground for an inference that the killing was provoked.

Not much is known here of the personality of Godfrey Hunter, Jr., and it is impossible to learn definitely whether or not he was actually connected officially with the United States legation at Guatemala City at the time of the killing. That he had been a clerk or typewriter in the legation is established. He was certainly a member of the minister's family and that fact might be regarded as sufficient to base a claim of exemption.

It is suggested here that the shooting affair may have been the result of the recent relief of Dr. Hunter from his post as minister. The doctor has been steadily embroiled with members of the American colony almost since he assumed office in 1897, and lately owing to his connection with a government railway and other matters not supposed to be proper for a minister to meddle with, the pressure became so acute that the department was obliged to relieve him from office. It may be that Fitzgerald was connected in some way with the charges against the minister.

Well Known in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21.—Godfrey Hunter, Jr., is well known in Louisville. He is about twenty-five years of age and has acted as his father's private secretary at the legation in Guatemala for some time.

Young Hunter figured in a social affair in Louisville which was extensively aired about a year ago. Dr. Hunter and his son came to Louisville last winter. Young Hunter was taken seriously ill while here, and for a time his life was despaired of. James G. Bailey, secretary of the legation, is about thirty-five years old and his home is thought to be at Middleboro, Mass. He was a candidate six years ago on the Republican ticket for clerk of the Court of Appeals, but was defeated.

Fitzgerald, whom young Hunter shot and killed to-day, made charges about a year ago against Dr. Hunter. He criticized sharply the way in which Dr. Hunter conducted his office and made some serious reflections on the minister. Fitzgerald, while on a trip to this country, gave out an interview at New Orleans in which he scored Dr. Hunter and young Godfrey severely. He announced that he would pre-

OPERA HOUSE DESTROYED

GREENSBURG BUILDING BURNS SOON AFTER AUDIENCE IS DISMISSED.

Cause of the Fire Not Known—Building Was Recently Remodeled at a Large Expense—Other Fires.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENSBURG, Ind., Nov. 21.—The Hazeltine Opera House was destroyed by fire at 11:30 o'clock to-night. The owner of the building is not in the city, so the amount of the loss and the insurance could not be learned to-night. It is known to be heavy, as several thousand dollars were spent during the past summer in remodeling and refitting the building. It was a large frame structure, devoted exclusively to the opera house and a dancing hall. The cause of the fire is not known.

De Onzo Brothers' vaudeville company played here last night to a crowded house, and the audience had hardly left the building when it was discovered to be in flames. The secretary of the company were packing up when the fire was discovered, and barely had time to save their effects as the flames spread rapidly. Fortunately no one was injured, though for a time there was considerable danger, as electric wires in the opera house were exposed.

The fire department was unable to cope with the fire, as the water pressure seemed to be inadequate. Several engines were joining the opera house were scorched, but none was destroyed, as the department, finding it could do nothing with the fire, devoted its attention to saving the adjoining properties. The only definite item of the loss known is that about \$1500 worth of theatrical property, stored in the building, was destroyed.

Farm Residence Burned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WINDFALL, Ind., Nov. 21.—The frame residence of Thomas E. Jones, half a mile east of this city, was destroyed by fire last night, together with a large portion of the contents. Jones and his wife were asleep, but woke in time to escape without difficulty. The loss is \$1,000, with \$500 of insurance.

NOTED ROBBER CONVICTED.

Harry Logan, Who Assisted in Holding Up a Railway Train.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Harry Logan, alias Kid Curry, the Montana train robber and safe blower, was found guilty on ten counts of a nineteen-count indictment in the Federal court this afternoon.

Sentence was not passed on the prisoner by Judge C. D. Clark, but court was adjourned to Saturday, Nov. 29, at which time a motion for a new trial will be argued, and, if overruled, sentence will be pronounced. Logan, by the indictment, has been found guilty of forging the names of bank officials to the Montana bank notes in six instances, passing illegal money and having it in his possession. The lowest punishment on any of the ten counts is five years and the maximum fifteen. Some of the counts being virtually the same, however, Logan stands to receive a sentence of from thirty to ninety years.

Logan and his band on July 3, 1901, held up a Great Northern train near Wagner, Mont., opened the express safe by dynamite and secured \$20,000 in complete form, the notes of the National Bank of Montana, the notes lacking the signature of the bank officers. Logan was arrested near this city Dec. 30, 1901, after shooting two policemen, and has been in jail since.

fer charges against Dr. Hunter at Washington, but the matter was never taken up by the State Department.

Fitzgerald Was an Ex-Consul.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 21.—William Fitzgerald, father of former United States Consul William A. Fitzgerald, at Champerico, Guatemala, reported shot and killed by Godfrey Hunter, Jr., son of the United States minister at that city, has received no private advices. Young Fitzgerald was appointed consul at Champerico about six years ago, served about a year and resigned, entering the service of the Guatemalan government. He is said to have been private secretary to the President of Guatemala for some time past. The last time he was in Grand Rapids was two years ago, when one time Fitzgerald was a parlor car conductor on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

LONG-DISTANCE RACE.

Cruiser Cincinnati Beats Other Warships—The Alabama Fast.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Carrying a great white bone in her teeth, and with phosphor spray flashing high upon her breast of Culebra light last midnight, a winner in the greatest race of warships ever run on the north Atlantic seaboard, says a Herald dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, barely two miles astern, the cruiser Cincinnati flashed the white searchlight of the great battleship Alabama. She had distanced all her rivals of the heavy-war class and had shown her quality by putting up a hammer-and-tongs struggle all the way from Hampton Roads, Va., with the fleet-cooled cruiser, One by one she had left behind the little gunboat Machias, the Indiana, of Santiago fame, the new battleship Kearsarge, her own portular rival, and, last of all, the plucky Massachusetts, destroyer of the Oregon. That the comparatively old Massachusetts was a stronger competitor than the Kearsarge is one of the surprises of the race. The Alabama came in so close a second to the fast commerce destroyer Cincinnati, even though the latter was being handicapped thirty-five miles at the start, is a superb performance for a first-class battleship heavily armed. This was the first time in its history that the ships of the North Atlantic squadron have engaged in such a long-distance speed contest in the open sea.

TRAFFIC IN YOUNG GIRLS

NEFARIOUS CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED AT PHILADELPHIA.

International Syndicate That Supplied Resorts with Young Women —113 Girls Under Arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—As a result of a raid conducted by the local police authorities on houses of ill repute, it is announced that evidence will be adduced which will warrant action by the United States authorities. It is charged that a syndicate having for its purpose traffic in young girls is operating on both sides of the Atlantic and that agents are scattered broadcast to lure girls from their homes, especially in foreign countries, to lives of depravity in this and other cities. The investigation was primarily inspired by the German consular service, and the raid resulted in the arrest of 113 girls and a number of men, some of the latter suspected of being agents in the sinister business. District Attorney Weaver has taken charge of the matter, and to-day all of the defendants were held to bail for a further hearing, the proprietors of the houses raided being required to furnish \$1,500 bonds and the inmates \$500.

The men suspected by the police of being the leader in the conspiracy here has thus far evaded arrest, but the authorities express confidence in their ability to shortly apprehend him. An important arrest was made to-day in the person of Abe Fink, who, the police assert, is one of the distributing agents in the "slave" trade. Nat Swartz and Louis Kohn, who were arrested, are said to occupy similar positions. The investigation concerns principally the resorts wherein are located German and Hebrew girls. The police say they will be able to prove that the head of the nefarious trade here has regularly received money to the procuring agents in Halle, Germany.

The Hon. J. S. Cahan, Commissioner of Immigration at this port, said to-day that the inspection of immigrants here is so rigid as to make it impossible for the girls to be imported for immoral purposes almost impossible. Director of Public Safety English, Superintendent of Police Quirk, Commissioner Rogers and Rabbi Krauskopf devoted much time to-day to questioning the inmates of the raided resorts, and the police assert they are accumulating sufficient evidence to prove the conspiracy to be international in its scope. Commissioners of Immigration are punishable by five years' imprisonment or a fine of \$1,000 for each offense.

INSANE LOVER'S DEED.

Tried to Kill a Girl and Fired a Bullet Into His Own Head.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 21.—Because Bertha Shindler had turned another man to scorn her home last night from the store where she is employed, G. A. Darlington, a packer for the Ann Arbor Organ Company and a student in the University School of Music, to-day shot her in the arm and then fired a bullet into his own head, dying almost instantly. Darlington met the girl as she was on her way to work to-day and they quarreled over last night's snub. Darlington came here from Strathcona, Ontario. He served with the Canadian soldiers in the South African war. He was about twenty-four years of age. He was found in the yard where the shooting occurred, slained by Darlington. It read as follows:

"Notice—Please do not send my body here to be put in the doctor's hands at the University Hospital. I am as insane as ever a man was and totally lost. To all friends and dear ones, good-bye. Love to my darling mother."

AFTER "FOREIGN DEVILS."

Chinese Rebels Threaten to Kill Christians of All Nationalities.

VICTORIA, Nov. 21.—Advices have been received from south China that the Kwang-Si rebels have invaded Kuei-Chow province, proclaiming their object to ravage that province. They invaded Hsin-yi-Hsien, in Kuei-Chow, who fell into their hands, and they murdered the villagers, and held out for eight days, were slaughtered. The government troops sent to relieve the place have been ordered to relieve the place by attacking the rebels. The rebels are said to have been the success of the rebels, retired to Kwang-Si borders.

The Kwang-Si rebels are posting placards in the villages stating, with the authority of Tao Chiu, their patron, and that they will be the first to do beyond the will of the heaven by murdering all the "foreign devils" in China who continue to propagate their doctrines and exterminate all who enter their churches or become their followers.

Col. Thomas Ochiltree Ill.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 21.—Col. Thomas Ochiltree is critically ill here of heart trouble. There is no hope for his recovery. He was sent here a fortnight ago from New York in the hope that the change would be beneficial, but he came too late. The heart trouble is a result of pneumonia contracted a year ago. Colonel Ochiltree is kept up entirely on heart stimulants. He has with him only a man servant and a trained nurse.

SOLONS IN SESSION

REPUBLICAN SENATORS HOLD A CONFERENCE IN THIS CITY.

It Is Thought the Coming General Assembly Will Be a Record-Breaker for Economy.

LEVY FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

A BILL IS IN THE HANDS OF JOSEPH R. MORGAN, OF MARION.

It Has the Approval of the School Board and Contains Two Features of Importance.

USE FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS

IT IS EXPLAINED BY VICE PRESIDENT SWEENEY, OF THE BOARD.

Talk of a Successor to the Late Senator C. C. Binkley—Political News of General Interest.

A policy was inaugurated yesterday at the caucus of the Republican senators which, if carried out and indorsed and followed by the members of the lower house, will insure a session of the General Assembly this winter that will be a record-breaker so far as economy and disposition of legislation in a business-like manner are concerned. Plans were outlined at the conference for some radical departures in the affairs of the Senate and the sentiment of the meeting was unanimous that the reforms proposed should be adhered to. There was not a dissenting voice to any of the changes suggested.

As one result of the caucus Lieutenant Governor Gilbert will in a few days appoint a committee to revise the rules that have governed the proceedings of the Senate for several sessions. This committee will do its work at once and by the opening of the Legislature will have a new set of rules ready for adoption on the first day. Hereafter at the opening of the session a committee on rules has been named, but it has always recommended that the old rules be adopted temporarily, and then this action has been made permanent. Changes will be made this winter, and to insure that they are made without any waste of time the committee was provided for yesterday.

An important change in the rules discussed yesterday was one providing that the public shall be excluded from the floor of the Senate while that body is in session, an exception to be made for representatives of the press. Many of the senators thought that the galleries were for the use of visitors and that the legislators should not be bothered by the crowds that gather on the floor at interesting points in the proceedings. Others thought that the public should be excluded, with the proviso that each senator be entitled to two visitors' tickets each day. This, however, it was argued, would be little improvement upon present conditions.

ANOTHER CHANGE PROPOSED.

Another change was in regard to the committee, it being proposed to do away with some of the committees that have been the cause of delay. For instance, the committee on swamp lands and drainage and the one on natural gas and the changing of committees that are incongruous, the example cited being the committee on federal relations and the rights and privileges of citizens of the State. These changes will all be considered by the committee on the floor of the Senate while that body is in session, an exception to be made for representatives of the press. Many of the senators thought that the galleries were for the use of visitors and that the legislators should not be bothered by the crowds that gather on the floor at interesting points in the proceedings. Others thought that the public should be excluded, with the proviso that each senator be entitled to two visitors' tickets each day. This, however, it was argued, would be little improvement upon present conditions.

As a second result of the conference it was decided to do away with the "plunder committee," an informal and unauthorized, but extremely important, committee that has been an adjunct of sessions past. The committee has been the disposal of the Senate while in the gift of the Senate. Two years ago Senator Ball, of Muncie, and Senator Jones, of Indianapolis, were prominent members of the plunder committee.

The new plan is to have all the positions disposed of at a general majority caucus, each senator nominating his man for the position desired and the caucus ratifying the selection. It was provided that, should any senator, yesterday, shall first be satisfied that the proposed employee is thoroughly competent. The members of this committee are Senator Ball, of Muncie, Senator Gochenour, of North Manchester, and Senator Wood, of Lafayette. The duties of this committee are to examine every applicant for a position in the Senate and pass on his qualifications. It is the idea of the committee that no incompetent employee be appointed. There have been instances in which a man was appointed clerk who could neither read nor write, or who had only a very limited knowledge in that line, and the senators purpose to make no such mistakes again. The principal engrossing clerk and the principal printer should be selected by the senators, and the senators fitness for these important positions.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

The question of reducing the number of employees also received special consideration and there was no one to oppose the proposition to do away with a large number of employees who have been paid beyond their salaries, smoke good cigars and draw their salaries. It is difficult to learn the exact number of the employees of the Senate in recent sessions. The law contemplates about thirty-five or forty, but the real number has been nearer twice the latter figure. So much pressure has been brought to bear from this interest that the number has been increased to about fifty. The number was within a small way that the number has been increased to about fifty. The number was within a small way that the number has been increased to about fifty.

Other questions were discussed informally and the meeting was adjourned. The important results of the conference have been cited. The meeting was held in Room 35 at the Statehouse and the following senators were present:

Ball, of Muncie; Barcus, Terre Haute; Barnhart, of Indianapolis; Burns, South Bend; Coates, Winchester; Conlogue, Kendallville; Crumbacker, Evansville; Crumpacker, Westville; Darby, Waterloo; Daumack, Goshen; De Haven, Kokomo; Gard, Frankfort; Gochenour, North Manchester; Goodfellow, of Williamsport; Hendon, Anderson; Kittinger, Anderson; Layman, Indianapolis; Lindley, Noblesville; Lyons, Fairmount; Maitz, Indiana; Newhouse, Greensburg; Parks, Plymouth; Powell, Indianapolis.